

RULES FOR INTEGRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UTAH STATE BAR

Article 1. Integration and Management.

I. Regulation of the Practice of Law in Utah.

~~A. Vesting of Authority. Under the power vested to it by the Constitution of the State of Utah and subject to the direction and control provided herein, the Utah Supreme Court hereby authorizes and designates the Utah State Bar to administer rules and regulations prescribed hereunder which govern the practice of law in Utah. All persons authorized to practice law in Utah shall be licensed by the Utah State Bar in accordance with the rules of the Court.~~

~~The Utah Supreme Court recognizes a compelling state interest in its use of the Utah State Bar to assist the Court in governing admission to the practice of law, the conduct and discipline of persons admitted to practice law, and to improve the quality of legal services in the state. The Court also finds that the requirements imposed, the delegations made and the authority granted to the Utah State Bar provide the best ways to promote these compelling state interests, and that there are no less restrictive alternatives available to achieve those results.~~

~~The purposes, duties and responsibilities of the Utah State Bar include, but are not limited to, the following:~~

- ~~1. To advance the administration of justice according to law;~~
- ~~2. To aid the courts in carrying on the administration of justice;~~
- ~~3. To regulate the admission of persons seeking to practice law;~~
- ~~4. To regulate and to discipline persons practicing law;~~
- ~~5. To foster and to maintain integrity, competence and public service among those practicing law;~~
- ~~6. To represent the Bar before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies;~~
- ~~7. To prevent the unauthorized practice of law;~~
- ~~8. To promote professionalism, competence and excellence in those practicing law through continuing legal education and by other means;~~
- ~~9. To provide service to the public, to the judicial system and to members of the Bar;~~

30 ~~10. To educate the public about the rule of law and their responsibilities under the~~  
31 ~~law; and~~

32 ~~11. To assist members of the Bar in improving the quality and efficiency of their~~  
33 ~~practice.~~

34 ~~B. Qualifications. The qualifications of lawyers and Foreign Legal Consultants for~~  
35 ~~admission to practice law in Utah, the duties, obligations and the grounds for discipline~~  
36 ~~of members, and the method of establishing such grounds, subject to the right of this~~  
37 ~~Court to discipline a member admitted to the Bar, shall be prescribed in these Rules, the~~  
38 ~~Rules of Admission approved by the Court on June 15, 1990 and as thereafter~~  
39 ~~amended and the Rules of Lawyer Discipline and Disability as approved by the Court on~~  
40 ~~July 1, 1993 and as thereafter amended.~~

41 ~~C. Licensure Required. No person shall practice law in Utah or hold himself or~~  
42 ~~herself out as one who may practice law in Utah unless he or she has been admitted~~  
43 ~~and is an active member of the Utah State Bar in good standing or is an inactive~~  
44 ~~member in good standing providing pro bono legal services for or on behalf of a legal~~  
45 ~~services organization approved by the Bar upon meeting certification and performance~~  
46 ~~standards, conditions, and rules established by the Board, or has been licensed by the~~  
47 ~~Bar as a foreign legal consultant, and no suspended or disbarred lawyer or foreign legal~~  
48 ~~consultant shall practice law in Utah or hold himself or herself out as one who may~~  
49 ~~practice law in Utah while suspended or disbarred.~~

50 ¶Rule 14-101. Definitions.

51 ~~Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply to the~~  
52 ~~interpretation of these Rules relating to admission and discipline of lawyers~~ As used on  
53 this article:

54 (a) "Bar" means the Utah State Bar;

55 A(b). "Board" means Board of Commissioners of the Utah State Bar.;

56 B(c). "Ddiscipline" means disbarment, suspension, probation, reprimand or  
57 admonition.;

~~C(d).~~ "Mmember" means a lawyer who has been admitted to the ~~Utah State~~ Bar, and who holds a current license, the classifications of which are to be set forth hereinafter. ~~;~~  
and

~~D.~~ "Bar" means the ~~Utah State Bar~~.

~~E.~~ "Court" means the ~~Utah Supreme Court~~.

~~(e)~~ "Supreme Court" means the ~~Utah Supreme Court~~.

~~Rule 14-102.~~ Regulation of the ~~P~~practice of ~~L~~law in ~~Utah~~.

~~A(a.)~~ Vesting of ~~a~~Authority.

~~(a)(1)~~ Under the power vested to it by the Constitution of ~~the State of Utah,~~ and subject to the direction and control provided herein, the ~~Utah~~ Supreme Court hereby authorizes and designates the ~~Utah State~~ Bar to administer rules and regulations ~~prescribed hereunder~~ which govern the practice of law in Utah. All persons authorized to practice law in Utah shall be licensed by the ~~Utah State~~ Bar in accordance with ~~the rules of the Court~~ this chapter.

~~(a)(2)~~ The ~~Utah~~ Supreme Court recognizes a compelling state interest in its use of the ~~Utah State~~ Bar to assist the Court in governing admission to the practice of law, the conduct and discipline of persons admitted to practice law, and to improve the quality of legal services in the state. The Court also finds that the requirements imposed, the delegations made and the authority granted to the ~~Utah State~~ Bar provide the best ways to promote these compelling state interests, and that there are no less restrictive alternatives available to achieve those results.

~~(b)~~ ~~The purposes, duties and r~~Responsibilities of the ~~Utah State~~ Bar. ~~-Purposes, duties and responsibilities of the Bar~~ include, but are not limited to, the following:

~~(b)(1).~~ ~~T~~to advance the administration of justice according to law;

~~(b)(2).~~ ~~T~~to aid the courts in carrying on the administration of justice;

~~(b)(3).~~ ~~T~~to regulate the admission of persons seeking to practice law;

~~(b)(4).~~ ~~T~~to ~~provide for the~~ regulate~~ion~~ and ~~to~~ discipline ~~of~~ persons practicing law;

~~(b)(5).~~ ~~T~~to foster and to maintain integrity, ~~learning~~ competence, ~~and~~ public service and high standards of conduct among those practicing law;

~~(b)(6).~~ ~~T~~to represent the Bar before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies;

~~(b)(7). To~~ prevent the unauthorized practice of law;

~~(b)(8). To~~ promote professionalism, competence and excellence in those practicing law through continuing legal education and by other means;

~~(b)(9). To~~ provide service to the public, to the judicial system and to members of the Bar;

~~(b)(10). To~~ educate the public about the rule of law and their responsibilities under the law; and

~~(b)(11). To~~ assist members of the Bar in improving the quality and efficiency of their practice.

~~(c)B.~~ Qualifications. The qualifications of lawyers and ~~F~~foreign ~~L~~legal ~~C~~consultants for admission to practice law in Utah, the duties, obligations and the grounds for discipline of members, and the method of establishing such grounds, subject to the right of ~~this~~ this Supreme Court to discipline a member admitted to the Bar, shall be as prescribed in ~~these Rules, the Rules of Admission approved by the Court on June 15, 1990 and as thereafter amended and the Rules of Lawyer Discipline and Disability as approved by the Court on July 1, 1993 and as thereafter amended~~ this chapter.

~~C.(d)~~ Licensure ~~R~~required. No person shall practice law in Utah or hold himself or herself out as one who may practice law in Utah unless he or she has been admitted and is an active member of the ~~Utah State~~ Bar in good standing or is an inactive member in good standing providing pro bono legal services for or on behalf of a legal services organization approved by the Bar upon meeting certification and performance standards, conditions, and rules established by the Board, or has been licensed by the Bar as a foreign legal consultant, ~~and no~~ No suspended or disbarred lawyer or foreign legal consultant shall practice law in Utah or hold himself or herself out as one who may practice law in Utah while suspended or disbarred.

### ~~III. Rule 14-103. Rules of~~ Organization and ~~M~~management of the Bar.

~~A.(a)~~ Qualification for ~~A~~admission. All persons who have been heretofore, and all persons who shall hereafter be, duly admitted to practice as an attorney at law in Utah, and who are not the subject of an order of the Supreme Court prior to July 1, 1993, or a district court thereafter which terminates, suspends or restricts the right to practice law

in Utah, are qualified to be members of the Bar, subject to the provisions of these Rules.

B.(b) Board of Commissioners, Number, Term and Vacancies, Powers and Duties.

(b)(1) There shall be a Board of Commissioners of the Bar consisting of no fewer than 13 but no more than 15 voting members, including 11 elected lawyers and two non-lawyers appointed by the Supreme Court. The initial term of office of one of the non-lawyer commissioners shall be for two years. Except as otherwise provided, the term of office of each commissioner shall be three years and until a successor is elected and qualified. In the event of If a lawyer vacancy on the Board occurs prior to the expiration of the completed term of office, the remaining commissioners shall either:

(b)(1)(A) conduct a special election;

(2)(b)(1)(B) appoint a successor from among the active members of the Bar whose business mailing addresses on the records of the Bar are in the division from which the commissioner was elected, who shall serve until the following annual election; or

(3)(b)(1)(C) fill the vacancy through the next regular annual election.

(b)(2) In the event If a lawyer vacancy on the Board occurring prior to the expiration of the completed term of office is filled by either a special or regular election, the Board may establish the term of the successor to be either a one, two or full three-year term, provided that there would be not more than three but not fewer than two commissioners from the Third Division whose terms expire in any one year and not more than five but not fewer than four commissioners on the Board whose terms expire in any one year.

(c) The Board is granted and may exercise all powers necessary and proper to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Bar and the purposes of these Rules and shall have all authority which is not specifically reserved to the Supreme Court. The Court specifically reserves the authority to:

(4)(c)(1) approve Bar admission and licensure fees;

(2)(c)(2) approve all rules and regulations formulated by the Board for admissions, professional conduct, client security fund, fee arbitration, procedures of discipline and

disability, legislative activities, unauthorized practice of law, and Bar ~~e~~Examination review and appeals; and

(c)(3) establish appropriate rules and regulations governing mandatory continuing legal education.

~~C~~.(d) Territorial ~~d~~Divisions. ~~For the purposes of these Rules, the~~ The First Judicial District shall be known as the First Division; the Second Judicial District shall be known as the Second Division; the Third Judicial District shall be known as the Third Division; the Fourth Judicial District shall be known as the Fourth Division; and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts shall be known as the Fifth Division.

~~D~~.(e) Number of ~~l~~Lawyer ~~c~~Commissioners from ~~E~~each ~~D~~ivision. There shall be one lawyer member of the Board from each of the divisions, except the Third Division from which there shall be seven lawyer commissioners. No more than one lawyer commissioner from any division, except from the Third Division, and no more than seven lawyer commissioners from the Third Division, shall serve on the Board at the same time.

~~E~~.(f) Nomination and ~~e~~Eligibility of ~~L~~awyer ~~c~~Commissioners. Lawyers whose business mailing addresses on the records of the Bar are in a particular division shall alone have the right to nominate persons for the office of commissioner from that division. To be eligible for the office of commissioner in a division, the nominee's business mailing address must be in that division as shown by the records of the Bar. Nomination to the office of commissioner shall be by written petition of ten or more members of the Bar in good standing. Any number of candidates may be nominated on a single petition. Nominating petitions shall be mailed to the ~~E~~xecutive ~~D~~irector of the ~~Bar~~ within a period to be fixed by the rules made by the Board.

~~F~~.(g) Election of ~~c~~Commissioners.

(g)(1)The lawyers on the Board shall be elected by the vote of the resident active members of the Bar as follows:

(g)(1)(A) ~~I~~n the year 1983 and every third year thereafter, one member from the Second Division and two members from the Third Division, except that in the year 1983 only, there shall be four members elected from the Third Division;

177 (g)(1)(B) in the year 1984 and every third year thereafter, one member from the First  
178 Division and three members from the Third Division; and

179 (g)(1)(C) in the year 1985 and every third year thereafter, two members from the  
180 Third Division and one each from the Fourth and Fifth Divisions.

181 (g)(2) The candidate from any division, and the three or two candidates from the  
182 Third Division, receiving the greatest number of votes of that division shall be the  
183 commissioner from such division. For the year 1983, the candidate from the Third  
184 Division receiving the fourth greatest number of votes shall be the commissioner for a  
185 two-year term. A member is limited to voting for candidates for commissioner from the  
186 division in which his or her business mailing address is located as shown by the records  
187 of the Bar. The ballots shall be deposited in person with or by mail to the ~~E~~xecutive  
188 ~~D~~irector of the Bar. There shall be an annual election by the resident active members  
189 of the Bar for the purpose of filling vacancies. The Board shall fix the time for holding  
190 the annual election and prescribe rules and regulations in regard thereto, not in conflict  
191 with ~~the provisions of these Rules~~ this chapter. The Board shall, in accordance with its  
192 rules, give notice of the annual election by mail at least 90 days prior to the date on  
193 which ballots will be counted.

194 (g)(3) Those persons holding office as commissioners at the time of the adoption of  
195 these ~~R~~ules or who were elected under the existing statute will continue in office for the  
196 period of time elected to serve.

197 ~~G~~.(h) Nomination and ~~e~~Election of ~~P~~resident-elect. The Board shall nominate two  
198 lawyers in good standing on active status to run for the office of ~~P~~resident-elect to be  
199 elected by the vote of the active members of the Bar.

200 The ~~P~~resident and the ~~P~~resident-elect shall hold office until their successors are  
201 elected and seated. A secretary and such other assistants as the Board may require,  
202 may be selected from within or without the Board to hold office at the pleasure of the  
203 Board and to be paid such compensation as the Board shall determine.

204 ~~H~~.(i) Officers and ~~o~~Organization of Board. The Board shall be organized and  
205 authorized to conduct business by the seating of elected commissioners, and a  
206 ~~P~~resident and ~~P~~resident-elect of the Bar. The ~~P~~resident-elect for the previous year

shall automatically succeed to the office of President. A President and a President-elect who are not elected commissioners have the authority to vote on matters brought before the Board. In the event of a tie vote, the matter at hand shall fail to pass.

~~I. Meeting, Annual and Special Notice~~(j) Annual and special meetings notice. There shall be an annual meeting of the Bar, presided over by the President of the Bar, open to all members in good standing, and held at such time and place as the Board may designate, for the discussion of the affairs of the Bar and the administration of justice. Special meetings of the Bar may be held at such times and places as the Board may designate. Notice of all meetings shall be given by mail to all members of the Bar not less fewer than ~~fifteen~~ 15 days prior to the date of such meeting.

~~J.(k) By-laws. Bylaws.~~ The Board shall have power to adopt ~~by-laws~~ Bylaws, not in conflict with any of the terms of these Rules, concerning the selection and tenure of its officers, the creation of sections and committees and their powers and duties, and generally for the control and regulation of the business of the Board and of the Bar.

~~K~~Rule 14-104. Admission to Practice ~~L~~aw; Qualifications, ~~E~~enrollment, ~~O~~ath, and ~~F~~ees.

~~4.(a)~~ The Board, by delegation from the Supreme Court, shall have the power to determine the qualifications and requirements for admission to the practice of law, and to conduct examinations of applicants; and it shall from time to time certify to the Court those applicants found to be qualified. Qualifications and requirements for admission to the practice of law shall be as set forth in ~~the Rules for Admission to the Utah State Bar approved by the Court on June 15, 1990 and as amended thereafter~~ Article 7, Admissions.

~~(b)~~ The approval by the Supreme Court of any person certified for licensure to practice law ~~in accordance with such Rules~~ shall entitle him or her to be enrolled in the Bar upon his or her taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Utah and to discharge faithfully the duties of an attorney at law or foreign legal consultant to the best of his or her knowledge and ability, and payment of the fee fixed by the Board with the approval of the Court, and thereafter, to practice law upon



payment of annual or special license fees herein provided, subject to the provisions of these Rules this chapter.

2.(c) Upon receiving certification by the Board and approval from the Supreme Court, the applicant shall pay \$50.00 to the Clerk of the Court for a Certificate of Addmission, \$30.00 of which shall be retained by the state treasurer as a special fund for the benefit of the Utah State Law Library, to be expended by the Utah Judicial Council.

L.(d) Roll of Licensed Lawyers. The Clerk of the Court shall keep a roll of the attorneys at law admitted to practice in Utah, which must be signed by each person admitted before he or she is enrolled and receives his or her Certificate of Addmission to the Bar or license as a foreign legal consultant.

M.Rule 14-105 Conduct of Licensed Lawyers, Conduct of and Judicial Officers, Complaints, Investigations, and Discipline.

(a) The Board shall formulate rules governing the conduct of all persons admitted to practice in Utah, including foreign legal consultants, and shall investigate unethical, questionable or improper conduct of persons admitted to the practice of the law, including members of the Bar holding judicial office. The Board shall also formulate rules governing procedures in cases involving alleged misconduct of members of the Bar, including those holding judicial office.

N. Rules and Regulations, (b) Court to Approve rules and regulations. All rules and regulations formulated by the Board shall be submitted to and approved by the Supreme Court.

O. Rule 14-106. Authority to Engage in Legislative Activities.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 4 of the Utah Constitution, the Supreme Court hereby authorizes and directs the Board to engage in legislative activities.

4.(a) The Board is authorized and directed to study and provide assistance on public policy issues and to adopt positions on behalf of the Board on public policy issues. The Board is authorized to review and analyze pending legislation, to provide technical assistance to the Utah Legislature, the Governor of Utah, the Utah Judicial Council and other public bodies upon request, and to adopt a position in support of or in opposition

to a policy initiative, to adopt no position on a policy initiative, or to remain silent on a policy initiative. The position of the Board shall not be construed as the position of the Court or binding on the Court in any way.

2-(a)(1) The Board's consideration of public policy issues shall be limited to those issues concerning the courts of ~~this state~~Utah, procedure and evidence in the courts, the administration of justice, the practice of law, and matters of substantive law on which the collective expertise of lawyers has special relevance and/or which may affect an individual's ability to access legal services or the legal system.

3-(a)(2) Public policy issues may be submitted to the Board for consideration in accordance with written procedures established by the Board.

4-(a)(3) The adoption of a Board position shall be in accordance with written procedures established by the Board.

5-(a)(4) The Board shall prepare and maintain a written record of the Board's positions on public policy issues and shall ensure reasonable notice and distribution to the members of the Bar.

6-(b) Legislative Affairs Committee. The Board may establish a Legislative Affairs Committee to assist in carrying out its responsibilities as set forth above. The committee's membership and procedures shall encourage broad participation and input and compliance with this policy.

7-(c) Legislative budget, rebates. The Board shall establish, as part of its annual budget, a legislative budget which shall include all reasonable administrative expenses attributable to the Bar's legislative activities. The Board shall identify each member's pro rata portion of the amount budgeted for legislative activities and establish a fair and equitable rebate procedure of that amount for Bar members who object to any legislative position taken by the Board.

P-Rule 14-107. Annual License, Fees, Disbursements of Funds.

Every person practicing, or holding himself or herself out as practicing law or as an attorney at law in Utah including foreign legal consultants, shall prior to so doing and prior to the first day of July of each year, pay to the Bar a license fee in an amount to be

fixed by the Board with the approval of the Supreme Court to effectuate the purposes of ~~these Rules this chapter~~. These funds shall be administered by the Bar.

Q. Rule 14-108. Issuance of License; Form.

The ~~E~~xecutive ~~D~~irector ~~of the Bar~~ shall issue to each person paying said license fee, if such person shall have theretofore been admitted to practice law in ~~this state~~ Utah or licensed as a foreign legal consultant by the Supreme Court and not disbarred or then under suspension, a license in such form as the Board may prescribe, for the licensure year for which fees were paid, and shall deliver such license to the person entitled thereto.

R. Rule 14-109. Powers of the Board Respecting Funds.

For the purpose of carrying out the objects of ~~these Rules this chapter~~, and in the exercise of the powers herein granted, the Board shall have power to make orders concerning the disbursement of said license funds.

S. Rule 14-110. Active and Inactive Members of the Bar.

(a) Any member of the Bar, who has retired from the practice of law, or who is not engaged in the practice of law, except for foreign legal consultants, may upon request be enrolled as an inactive member. There shall be no rebate of any license fee upon transfer from active to inactive membership. An inactive member may attend the annual and special meetings, and participate in any debates or discussions at such meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote in any election or upon any question. ~~An inactive member may be appointed by the Board to special committees, other than committees for examination or qualification for admission to practice and disciplinary committees. The annual fee for an inactive member shall be payable before the first day of July of each year, in an amount fixed by the Board, with the approval of the Court to effectuate the purpose of the Rules. An inactive member, if in good standing, may be enrolled as an active member. Upon such request and the payment of the full annual license fee for the current fiscal year and any other fees authorized by the Court, less any fee paid as an inactive member for such fiscal year, the applicant shall be immediately transferred from the inactive roll to the active roll.~~ An inactive member may provide pro bono legal services for or on behalf of a legal services organization approved by the Bar, upon

meeting certification and performance standards, conditions and rules established by the Board.

(b) An inactive member may be appointed by the Board to special committees, other than committees for examination or qualification for admission to practice and disciplinary committees. The annual fee for an inactive member shall be payable before the first day of July of each year, in an amount fixed by the Board, with the approval of the Supreme Court to effectuate the purpose of this chapter. An inactive member, if in good standing, may be enrolled as an active member. Upon such request and the payment of the full annual license fee for the current fiscal year and any other fees authorized by the Court, less any fee paid as an inactive member for such fiscal year, the applicant shall be immediately transferred from the inactive roll to the active roll.

T.Rule 14-111. Practicing Wwwithout a Ljlicense Pprohibited.

(a) Action or Pproceedings to Eenforce. Exception. Pursuant to Rule 14-506(a), nNo person who is not duly admitted and licensed to practice law in Utah as an attorney at law or as a foreign legal consultant nor any person whose right or license to so practice has terminated either by disbarment, suspension, failure to pay his or her license and other fees or otherwise, shall practice or assume to act or hold himself or herself out to the public as a person qualified to practice law or to carry on the calling of an attorney at law in Utah. Such practice, or assumption to act or holding out, by any such unlicensed or disbarred or suspended person shall not constitute a crime, but this prohibition against the practice of law by any such person shall be enforced by such civil action or proceedings, including writ, contempt or injunctive proceedings, as may be necessary and appropriate, which action or which proceedings shall be instituted by the Bar after approval by the Board.

(b) Nothing in this section-article shall prohibit a person who is unlicensed as an attorney at law or a foreign legal consultant from personally representing that person's own interests in a cause to which the person is a party in his or her own right and not as assignee.

U.14-112. Duties of Aattorneys and Gcounselors at Ljaw.

(a) It is the duty of an attorney ~~and counselor at law~~ to comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct ~~of the Utah State Bar~~ and all other duly approved rules and regulations prescribed by the Board or by the Supreme Court and to pay all required fees.

~~V. Rule 14-113.~~ Creation of Legal Assistant-paralegal Division.

~~1. (a) Legal Assistant-Paralegal D~~efined. A legal assistant-paralegal is a person qualified through education, training, or work experience, who is employed or retained by a lawyer, law office, governmental agency, or the entity in the capacity of function which involves the performance, under the ultimate direction and supervision of an attorney, of specifically delegated substantive legal work, which work, for the most part, requires a sufficient knowledge of legal concepts that absent such assistance, the attorney would perform. A ~~legal assistant or~~ "paralegal" includes a paralegal on a contract or free-lance basis who works under the supervision of a lawyer or who produces work directly for a lawyer for which a lawyer is accountable.

~~2. (b) Membership and S~~tructure of Legal Assistant-paralegal division. Qualified individuals can become "Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliates" of the Bar upon submitting an application to the Legal Assistant-paralegal Division of the Bar, ~~and fulfilling the following: This would require the following:~~

~~(b)(1)a. A~~an initial and annual certification of continuous sponsorship of a Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate by an employer who is a member of the ~~Utah State Bar~~;

~~b. (b)(2) A~~ certification by the attorney and Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate that the legal assistant-paralegal undertakes no legal work outside the attorney's supervision or supervision of attorney members of the firm, ~~wherein j~~oint sponsorship by joint employers would be permitted;

~~c. (b)(3) A~~an assumption of responsibility by the attorney for the compliance of the legal assistant-paralegal with all applicable rules of the ~~Utah State Bar~~;

~~d. (b)(4) T~~he Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate's parallel commitment that the attorney and Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate will notify the Bar of any change of employment of the Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate; The Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliates' authority to function as a Legal Assistant-paralegal Affiliate will terminate

concurrent with employment by the sponsor unless sponsorship is accepted by another employer-member of the Bar; and

~~e.(b)(5) A~~an appropriate fee.

~~3.(c)~~ Officers of ~~Legal Assistant paralegal D~~division and ~~E~~ex ~~O~~fficio ~~M~~membership on the Board. The ~~Legal Assistant paralegal D~~division may appoint officers (president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary) on an annual basis. The division may also appoint an ex officio, non-voting member of the Board who shall report regularly to the division's membership regarding the overall activities of the Bar.

~~a.(c)(1) Legal Assistant Paralegal A~~affiliates are eligible to receive the Utah Bar Journal, notices of Bar functions and bar-member rates at seminars and meetings.

~~Legal Assistant Paralegal A~~affiliates are not eligible for office within the Bar.

~~b.(c)(2) Legal Assistant Paralegal A~~affiliates shall not be directly subject to discipline by the Bar. However, supervising or responsible attorneys are responsible for all work undertaken by ~~Legal Assistant paralegal A~~affiliates for or on their behalf.

~~W~~Rule 14-114. Conflicts with ~~S~~statutes.

Any existing statutory provisions enacted which conflict with these ~~R~~rules are hereby ordered ineffective due to the constitutional grant of authority to the Court.

~~The effective date of these rules shall be September 25, 1985; January 22, 1992; May 8, 1992; May 27, 1993; June 15, 1994; April 1, 1996, September 5, 1997; July 1, 1996; March 30, 1998, April 28, 1999; May 15, 2000; February 20, 2001; and October 22, 2002.~~